

Royal Insurance Coy

FIRE AND LIFE.

Largest Fire Office in the World.

HASELDEN & CO., Agents, Alexandria.
R. VITERBO & CO., Agents, Cairo.

PHENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1782);

HASELDEN & CO., Agents, Alexandria.
FRED. OTT & CO., Sub-Agents, Cairo

31-3-906

N. SPATHIS

CAIRO
Esbekieh
ALEXANDRIA
Rue Averoff

THE BRITISH
AERATED & MINERAL
WATER
MANUFACTORY.

Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Champagne Beer, Tonic Water,
Pomegranate, Orangeade, Pineapple, Champagne, Elder, etc., etc.

Water guaranteed by CHAMBERLAIN'S FILTER (PASTEUR'S SYSTEM).
Inventor of WHISKY & SODA and BRANDY & SODA, bottled ready for use.

SOLE AGENT IN EGYPT AND SUDAN FOR
J. CALVET & Co. ... BORDAUX Wine & Cognac.
LOUIS ROEDERER ... RHEIMS Champagne.
AUGUST ENGEL ... WIMBLEDEN Rhine and Moselle Wines.
MACKIE & Co. ... GLASGOW Legumin, White Whiskey,
Cellar & other Whiskies.

DUNVILLE & Co., Ltd. ... BELFAST Old Irish Whiskies.
Wm. LANAHAN & SON ... BALTIMORE Monongahela XXXX Whiskey.
THE COOK & BERNHEIMER Co. ... NEW YORK Old Valley Whiskey
and Gold Lion Cocktails.

STONE & SON ... LONDON Guinness Stout & Bass' Pale Ale.
FRED. BALLOR & Co. ... TORINO Vermouth.
PIERRE BISSET ... COTTES Vermouth & Aperiatives.
TERRABONATEA COMPANY, Ltd. ... TEAS.

Depot for Prince Metternich's "Richardsquelle," the best mineral table water in the world.

Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, of the finest Brands etc,

ASK FOR



AND IF NOT SUPPLIED

APPLY TO

JOHN B. CAFFARI
ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO 37-1-2, 3

"AU DE ROUGE."

GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
(Central Railway Station),
CAIRO.

P. PLUNKETT,

PROPRIETOR.

DIRECT IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND IRISH
TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

LADIES' SUMMER STOCKINGS.

IN SPUN SILK AT P.T. 20 per pair
LISLE THREAD, in plain and lace
open-work, in black, white, tan and
usual shades, to suit boots worn in
Egypt, from P.T. 5 per pair.
Every pair is marked "Au De Rouge"
which is a guarantee that the Color is
absolutely fast and stainless.

24916-15-11-905

"PELICAN" BRAND.

ESTABLISHED 1866.



MACHEN & Co., Norfolk St., Liverpool.

Sole Importer for Egypt and the Sudan:
S. di M. RISO, Cairo. 74878



Sole Agents for Egypt & Sudan
G. G. DROSSOS & CO.
LATE PRAZZIGA & DROSSOS.
ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID AND
KHAFOUM. 30-110-96

Walker & Meimarachi, Limited.

THE EGYPTIAN SUPPLY STORES.

CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

Exquisite and Extensive Selection of Solid Silver & Plated Articles
CUTLERY, LEATHER & ATHLETIC GOODS & GAMES.

TEA AND LUNCHEON BASKETS.

CHOICE HAVANA AND INDIAN CIGARS.

VINTAGE WINES.

PROVISIONS, CONFECTIONERY AND TABLE DELICACIES.



EASTERN EXCHANGE

HOTEL,
PORT SAID.

First Class Hotel.
Modern in all respects.

Fire-proof, Drained to the Sea,
Lifts, Electric Light, English and
French Billiards, Fresh and Salt
Water Baths.

The Coolest Summer Residence in Egypt.

Special terms to Cairo Residents and
their families desirous of enjoying the sea
and sun bathing during the summer
months.

DRAGOMANS IN HOTEL UNIFORM MEET
ALL TRAVELERS AND STRANGERS.

2204-1-201-2

HOTEL-CASINO SAN STEFANO.

IS NOW OPEN.

26045-90-5

HALL'S Sanitary Washable DISTEMPER



HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER
is rapidly superseding wall papers in all
tastefully furnished homes. It is made in 70
artistic tints, and only requires the addition
of water to make it ready for use. It is
quickly and easily applied with a whitewash
brush, with half the labour and at one third
the cost of paint. HALL'S DISTEMPER
ensures cleanliness, and is pleasing to the
eye. It appeals alike to artistic and practical
house decoration.

HALL'S DISTEMPER is of special value in hot
climates. Owing to its cool, pleasing colours,
great weather-resisting and germ-destroying
properties, it lends itself to every kind of
wall, wood, brick or stone coating, possess-
ing all the advantages of paint, colour-
wash, and disinfectant at one third the cost
of oil paint. It never blisters in the hottest
sun, and the fact that it can be washed
adds greatly to its sanitary advantages.

SUPPLIED IN TINS AND IRON KEGS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—
SISSONS BROTHERS & CO., LTD., HULL.

Stocks are held in Cairo by Frank Batistoff, Sanitary
Contractor & Engineer, El-Dokki, Egypt.
In Alexandria by Esmatallah Youssouf, Sanitary
Contractor, Rue Saad Zaghloul.
General Agents: George Morris & Co.,
Alexandria & Cairo.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT:

ALEXANDRIA.			
Direction of wind.	Force.	Temp. in shade.	Temp. in sun.
From S.W.	10	28	32
From S.E.	10	28	32
From N.W.	10	28	32
From N.E.	10	28	32

REMARKS.
The weather conditions remain the same. The sky is clear
and cloudless, and the sea smooth. The barometer is slowly
rising.

OTHER STATIONS.
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday:

STATIONS.	Max. temp. in shade.	Min. temp. in shade.	Barom.	Wind.	State of sky.
Cairo	30	23	Mercur.	39	37
Helwan	30	24	Barber.	37	39
Shubra	30	24	Barber.	37	39
Helwan	30	24	Barber.	37	39
Helwan	30	24	Barber.	37	39
Helwan	30	24	Barber.	37	39
Helwan	30	24	Barber.	37	39
Helwan	30	24	Barber.	37	39
Helwan	30	24	Barber.	37	39
Helwan	30	24	Barber.	37	39

FOREIGN STATIONS.

STATIONS.	Barom.	Wind.	Temp.	State of sky.
Cairo	760.0	Calm	24	Calm
Helwan	760.0	Calm	24	Calm
Shubra	760.0	Calm	24	Calm
Helwan	760.0	Calm	24	Calm
Helwan	760.0	Calm	24	Calm
Helwan	760.0	Calm	24	Calm
Helwan	760.0	Calm	24	Calm
Helwan	760.0	Calm	24	Calm
Helwan	760.0	Calm	24	Calm
Helwan	760.0	Calm	24	Calm

PHASES OF THE MOON

Aug. 1 New Moon	6.5 a.m.	6.15	6.40
" 5 First Quarter	0.10 a.m.	6.17	6.45
" 9 Full Moon	0.01 a.m.	6.21	6.50
" 13 Last Quarter	0.10 a.m.	6.26	6.55
" 17 New Moon	0.12 p.m.	6.30	6.59

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

August.
Thurs. 17 A.C.C. ground. A.C.C. v. Mr. Bartlett's XI. 1.30 p.m.
San Stefano Casino. Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 6 p.m.
Mex. Princes' Restaurant des Bains Roumanian orchestra, every afternoon. Sundays, morning.
Windor Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day.
Alhambra. Italian company in "Il Controllore dei Vagoni Letto". 9.15 p.m.

Fri. 18 A.S.C. Sky Meeting. 3.30 p.m.
San Stefano Casino. Children's Ball. 6.15 p.m.
Sat. 19 Alex. Swimming Club. Member meet Customs Gate 23. 4.30 p.m.
Sun. 20 San Stefano Casino. Concert 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

CAIRO.

Thurs. 17 Esbekieh Theatre. Italian Comedy Company. 9.15 p.m.
Theatre des Ambassadeurs. 9.30 p.m.
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30 p.m.
Alcazar Parisien. English Troupe. 9.30 p.m.
Fri. 18 Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.
Tues. 22 Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

Sunlight

There is no rubbing and scrubbing with

Sunlight Soap.

One bar of it, when used according to directions, will do more than two bars of common soap.

Soap

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 23½ per annum, P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 80 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 275 (£2.16s.) per annum. Six months P.T. 136½ (£1.8s.), three months P.T. 95 (0.19s.)

N.B.—Subscriptions commence from the 1st or 16th of any month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 20. Births, Marriages, or Deaths, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 20. Every additional line P.T. 10. Notices in news column P.T. 20 per line. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS are due in advance. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, Rowland Snelling, Alexandria.

London Offices: 35, New Broad-street, E.C.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE can be obtained in London at our office, 35, New Broad Street, E.C., and also at Messrs. MAY & WILLIAMS, 160, Piccadilly, W.

THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE" IS PRINTED ON PAPER MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED BY THE LONDON PAPER MILLS CO., LIMITED. (SALES OFFICE: 27, CANNON STREET, E.C.)

The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established 1880.

Editor & Manager: R. SNELLING.

Price: One Piastre Tariff.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1905.

MR. MACHELL'S CAMPAIGN.

Every cultivator of cotton must be gratified to note the considerable decrease in the number of faddans of cotton-land attacked by the cotton-worm, which has been evident for the past few weeks, as shown by the weekly reports issued by the Ministry of the Interior. Egypt is above all a cotton-growing country and it is essential for the welfare of the country at large, and of the fellah who looks to the yield of cotton from his small plot of land for his daily bread, that every effort should be made to cope with any insect pest, such as the cotton-worm, which may threaten to damage the staple. The cotton-worms this year have appeared in enormous numbers, and there was every indication that the crops would suffer materially from their ravages. The Ministry of the Interior, however, realising the gravity of the situation, took the matter in hand, and under the direction of Mr. Machell organised a warfare against this pest which has met with a greater success than was anticipated by the most sanguine. The method, which has proved so successful, is the picking by hand of those leaves upon which the cotton-worm has laid its eggs, and burning them. No doubt hand-picking is laborious, and has also necessitated the temporary re-introduction of the corvée, but its efficacy is an ample justification of its adoption, and, since no other means with which the pest can be successfully combated has been found, the fact that the corvée has been put into force can meet with no objection on the part of any person capable of forming a sound judgment. The damage to the crops this year, thanks to the energy with which the inspectors of the Ministry of the Interior have performed their part of the task, promises to be very slight. The destruction which the worm caused last year was very considerable, no less than half of the crop being ruined in some districts.

Another and much simpler method has been suggested by Mr. Richmond of the Aboukir Land Company, which consists in the application of two or three gallons of petroleum per feddan with the first watering which is given to the land after the sowing of the seeds—a method, by the way, which has been fully described in our columns, and experiments are being carried out in this direction at the suggestion of the Ministry of the Interior. If this plan proves successful,

it will be adopted next year, but it has not been fully demonstrated, as yet, that it is certain to prove effective. A proof of the efficacy of the method at present in use, and of the assiduity with which it is carried out, is found in the fact that the August, or third brood has up to the present been very scarce. In former years this brood has always proved the most numerous, probably in consequence of the neglect of the two earlier broods of June and July, and has therefore done the most damage, but in many places where the worms have appeared in abundance early in the present year, all trace of them has disappeared, and no eggs are to be found. August, too, is the season when the Nedwet el Asal appears, and the Ministry of the Interior have turned their attention to its destruction, and are urging upon cultivators the necessity of spraying the leaves of all cotton-plants, in the vicinity of any plant which has been attacked by the nedwet, with a mixture of soap, kerosene or paraffin oil, and water. This prescription has met with perfect success wherever it has been applied, but unfortunately a number of cultivators fail to realise the necessity of taking these precautionary measures, and have in consequence suffered from the visit of the fungus which follows on the nedwet, and which is the real destructive agent. It is asserted by some that the danger of the cotton-worm and its prevalence have been exaggerated; but these critics forget that had no attention, or insufficient attention, been paid to it, their complaints would have been loud and bitter, and they would have heaped "recriminations upon the heads of the unfortunate authorities whom they now accuse of making "much ado about nothing." Such reasoning is like that of the child who frets because it is taken too much care of in an illness, the negligence of which might prove disastrous, but is incapable of looking further forward than the next five minutes.

We are very glad to observe that our local contemporaries of every nationality recognise the excellence of the work which has been done, and the indefatigable energy with which Mr. Machell and his subordinates have performed their task. Mr. Machell has indeed shown that he has the true interests of the country at heart, that he is an able administrator, and that no private interests will stand in the way of his public duties. He has remained out here during the worst months of an exceptionally hot and trying summer, he has himself directed and superintended the work, and has paid innumerable visits of inspection to the clearing operations in the widely-separated districts in which they have proved necessary. His efforts have been most laudable, and have been crowned with the thorough success which they deserved, and he has now been able to retire for a short space of time to a cooler climate, where he can recuperate himself for the arduous tasks of the coming year, assured that he has done his best, and has been of great service to the country in which he takes such a deep interest. Among other papers which have spoken of Mr. Machell's devotion is the "Bulletin de l'Union Syndicale" which gives the following appreciation of his work: "The work of stripping off the (affected) leaves has been continued with success. It is fitting to congratulate the Government upon the measures taken, but the gratitude of the cultivators is chiefly due to Mr. Machell, who has directed the execution of the work with skill, and with an energy to which all must render due homage. The decree concerning the leaf-stripping was wise, but the application of it was difficult. In order that it should have full effect, it was necessary to find a man of initiative, knowing the country, knowing how to carry out his wishes, a man who had already given proof of his ability, a man inspiring such confidence in the Government that he might count upon organising an effective and thorough co-operation in the campaign, and who might be granted full powers over the civil and military staff of the municipalities, with the certainty that the measures of repression, which he would eventually have to take, would be ratified. The man was found in Mr. Machell. All those who have seen him at work, all those who are witnesses of the result obtained, will agree in declaring that he has been, as far as any one could wish, equal to his task." Such praise is, in our opinion, right well deserved. Let us add that those who have worked in the provinces as inspectors, and in other capacities, have ably seconded Mr. Machell's efforts, and are also well worthy of the thanks of the country for having assisted in saving it from what would undoubtedly have been a serious disaster, had not the measures prescribed been faithfully and energetically carried out.

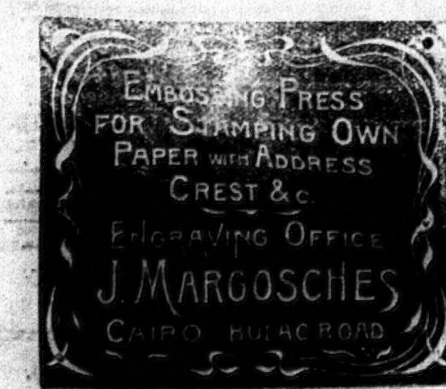
CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

(Coptic and Mohamedan.)

Sun. 13 Radiah and native carrot sown.
Mon. 14 Beginning of cotton harvest. Milk is scarce.
Tues. 15 Plant narcissus bulbs.
Wed. 16 If rain falls it is injurious to crops.
Thurs. 17 End of period for avoiding medicines according to Hippocrates.
Fri. 18 End of period (70 days) of Simum winds.
Sat. 19 Be careful to avoid the bites of reptiles and insects.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

Obtainable from every Responsible Firm in CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA & THE SUDAN. Otherwise apply to
J. J. FLEURENT, Sole Agent, 11, Rue de la Paix, Alexandria.



JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

COMPROMISE ANTICIPATED.

SAGHALIEN'S FATE
UNSETTLED.

PORTSMOUTH (N.H.), August 16.

The plenipotentiaries announce that Article V. relating to Saghalien was discussed yesterday, but owing to a divergence of views it was decided to proceed to other articles. Article VI. was disposed of. (Router)

PORTSMOUTH (N.H.), August 16.

Owing to the partial nature of the information obtainable as to the peace negotiations confusion has arisen. The plenipotentiaries announce that a certain article has been settled but they do not state with what question it deals.

The articles hitherto adopted appear to be, firstly the recognition of Japan's preponderance in Korea, secondly the mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria, thirdly the Japanese obligation to restore China's sovereignty in the administration of Manchuria, fourthly the mutual obligation to respect the integrity of China and the open door, and sixthly the surrender of the Russian leases of the Liaotung Peninsula, including Port Arthur, Daini, and the Blonde and Elliot Islands.

The fifth article which refers to the cession of Saghalien has been postponed. (Router)

LONDON, August 16.

In view of the solid progress which is being made at Portsmouth the hope is growing that a compromise will be attained. (Router)

PORTSMOUTH (U.S.A.), August 16.

The plenipotentiaries have discussed the 7th clause, relating to the cession to China of the Oriental Railway. (Havas)

JAPANESE FLOTILLA ATTACKS
RUSSIANS.

TOKIO, August 17.

A Japanese flotilla attacked and dispersed the Russians guarding Lazareff Point, in the Straits of Tartary. (Router)

CHINESE BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN
GOODS.

WASHINGTON, August 16.

The Department of State declares that the Chinese boycott of American goods is not serious. It has made some headway at Shanghai, but has been unsuccessful at Canton and elsewhere. (Router)

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION
OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS.

PEKIN, August 16.

An attempt against the life of the Empress of China has failed. The author of the attempt was killed. (H.)

THE KING'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA.

INTERVIEW WITH THE EMPEROR.

ISCHL, August 16.

After a cordial visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph, King Edward proceeded to Marienbad. (Router)

VIENNA, August 16.

After an interview with the Austrian Emperor, King Edward has left for Marienbad. (H.)

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

GERMAN LOAN TO SULTAN.

PARIS, August 16.

Owing to the negotiations for the Morocco conference the French Press has been sharply commenting on the proposal of German bankers to lend the Sultan £500,000. The German Legation at Tangiers now announces that the contract has been signed. (Router)

NORWEGIAN PLEBISCITE.

SEPARATION VOTED.

CHRISTIANIA, August 16.

The plebiscite for separation from Sweden gave 362,307 affirmative votes. (Havas)

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, August 16.

Fifth test match, England. Second innings. 49 runs for 4 wickets.

Fifth test match drawn. England. 261 runs for 6 wickets. The innings was declared closed. Tyldesley, not out, 112. Spooner 79. Australia. 2nd innings 124 runs for 4 wickets. Gloucestershire beat Lancashire by five wickets. Kent beat Derbyshire by nine wickets. Somerset beat Hampshire by three wickets. Sussex beat Middlesex by six wickets. (Router)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

QUARANTINE.—It is been decided to apply, in the Egyptian ports, the regulations concerning bubonic plague against all arrivals from Broach.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Moussy district of Cairo to-morrow night and at dawn of the 19th inst. will be poisoned by the police.

THE PLAGUE.—To-day's plague bulletin reports the death at Alexandria, of a Sudanese bowab of a house in Abou Dardar street, Labban quarter.

THE SHAH'S BIRTHDAY.—Yesterday being the Shah's birthday, a reception was held at the Persian Consulate, Cairo, which was attended by numerous members of the Persian colony.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Ahmed Mohamed Marouf, though 65 years of age, tried to climb a palm tree near the Rosetta gate yesterday. The effort proved beyond his strength, and he fell from the tree and was killed.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.—To-morrow being the 76th birthday of H.I.M. Francis Joseph the acting Agent and Consul-General for the Dual Empire will hold a reception for members of the Austro-Hungarian Colony.

AFFRAY AT LABBAN.—In a quarrel that occurred in Labban Quarter yesterday between Italians and six Arabs, a certain Hamad-Allah Abdel Wahid, a bowab, had two of his ribs broken, and will require thirty day's medical treatment.

A SUDANESE STABBED.—A Spanish sailor from the S.S. Chorley knifed a Sudanese fireman from the same vessel at three o'clock this morning. The injured man was taken to hospital, and his assailant was arrested and placed in gaol.

THE CUTTING OF THE KHALIG.—As previously announced the ceremony of the cutting of the Khalig will take place on the evening of the 26th inst. We understand that all the ministries and public offices will be closed on the following day, which will be observed as a State holiday.

REVOLVERS USED.—An Italian named Alessandro Giovanni Corio quarrelled with a fellow countryman, Spiro Gostini by name, in the Farrow Street, Labban quarter, yesterday and fired two shots at him. Happily both missed, and the police took the would-be murderer into custody.

SUDAN LAND REGULATIONS.—Considerations of space prevent us from giving the full text of the regulations concerning applications for the purchase or lease of Government Lands in the Sudan, published in the latest number of the Sudan Gazette. We propose to publish the more important sections of these regulations in the near future.

CHAUFFEUR SENTENCED.—The chauffeur of the automobile of the Brasseur des Pyramides, who nearly two months ago was driving the car when it knocked down and killed a native woman near the Tewfikieh Club, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment. The verdict appears to us not to err on the side of mercy, for from all the facts that have reached us, the man was absolutely not to blame for the accident.

WEDNESDAY'S OFFICIAL JOURNAL contains the report of the sitting of the Legislative Council of Monday, August 29, 1901. Might it not prove possible to publish these reports within at least six months of the sitting? It is rather disconcerting to find that a supplement of the excellent official medium is entirely devoted to the story of a discussion, the interest and remembrance of which has long ago vanished like Hans Breitmann's party—"in die Ewigkeit."

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday evening an itinerant musician began to play at the door of the Brasserie Diamant, near the Doukh Theatre. The habits of the bar, though doubtless insured to fearful sounds, were forced to protest against his discords, and the proprietor of the Brasserie signalled his zeal for harmony by attacking the minstrel with a dagger. The unfortunate man was removed to Kasr El Aini hospital with a severe wound in the side. His assailant has been arrested, and will, we trust, receive a punishment that will deter him from such treacherous and forcible criticism in the future. Said, who interrupted David's solo on the harp with a javelin, was the first musical critic of whom we have any record, but a reversion to such primitive methods cannot be permitted to-day, however exquisite the suffering inflicted by the performer.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Prime Minister, Mustapha Pasha Fahmy will arrive at Vienna on the 25th inst.

Sidki Pasha, who left Paris on the 11th inst. for Vienna, intended to visit Strasbourg, Munich, Salzburg and Ischl en route, and to spend a few days with his father-in-law at the last named town.

Judge Tuck has returned to Cairo from leave, and has taken over the presidency, ad interim, of the Mixed Tribunals.

CAIRO IMPROVEMENTS.

ALTERATIONS IN ISMAILIEH.

The Compagnie Immobilière d'Egypte, which purchased in April last the residence and grounds belonging to the heirs of the late Sabit Pasha, situated next to the Savoy Hotel, in the very heart of the Ismailieh quarter, has commenced the demolition of the above mentioned extensive buildings with a view to making room for a new street of 12 metres in width, which is to traverse the property connecting the Sharia Kasr-el-Nil with the Boulevard Soliman Pasha. Another new street will likewise be made at nearly the angle, from the Rue Shawarby Pasha to the Boulevard.

The price paid for the Sabit Pasha property as well as that of the Baron Menasse, purchased later, was about £140,000. These two properties have been divided into fifteen lots, and half of these have been already disposed of, at prices ranging from £14 to £18 per square metre, for the purpose of erecting new and up-to-date residences, most of the houses now existing on the second property being also about to be pulled down, as well as the row of shops fronting the Sharia Kasr-el-Nil. There have been rumours of late that the new Cairo Bourse was to be erected on part of the grounds, but so far nothing has been decided. Negotiations for this purpose are, however, still proceeding, and it is considered probable that they may result in an arrangement being arrived at later on, when the parties concerned will have returned from their holidays.

The portion of the Sabit property which adjoins the Savoy Hotel has, as already announced in our columns, been purchased by the Nungovich Hotels Co., with the intention of erecting on a part of it several additions to the hotel.

Mr. I. Khalil, the new manager of the company, has succeeded in obtaining exceptionally handsome results within the past two months by the sale of a portion of the plots into which the two properties have been divided. He is leaving Egypt next week by the Bibby line steamer for Marseilles, to attend the next general meeting of the Compagnie Immobilière which is to be held at Brussels in September.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Council of Ministers which met at San Stefano on Wednesday under the presidency of H. E. Fahry Pasha decided to grant a supplementary credit of L.E. 7,761 to cover the excess of the expenses of the Mahmal in the years 1905 and 1906. It was also decided to exempt the Deaconess Hospital of Alexandria from the payment of the rights of transcription and copy on two plots of land sold by the state at Hadra, Alexandria, upon one of which will be built a hospital, and upon the other separate houses for the isolation of infectious cases. A sum of L.E. 1,000 was assigned to the scientific mission sent into Central and East Africa by the Royal Society of London to study the sleeping-sickness.

SUSPECTED CHOLERA ON
BOARD SHIP.

The S.S. Neghileh, which left Aden on July 31, Hodeidah on the 4th inst., Massauah on the 5th, Suakin on the 9th, and Djeddah on the 11th inst., arrived at Suez last Tuesday with an suspected case of cholera on board. The vessel carried 54 passengers and a doctor, and had a crew of 32. On medical examination at Suez a Turkish woman about 50 years of age, attracted particular attention. The woman was very thin and was suffering from an attack of diarrhoea; her pulse was imperceptible, and her extremities were cold. The doctor on board stated that the woman had embarked at Hodeidah already very ill, and had suffered from chronic dysentery for eight months. Microscopic preparations revealed, besides very numerous bacilli, vibrios similar to those of comma bacilli. Whilst the microscopic examination was being made the patient died. The case was considered as one of suspected cholera and the Neghileh was sent back to Moses' Wall. An autopsy will be held by Dr. Bonan, who will also perform the bacteriological examination, whilst Dr. Tanon will examine the cases which disembarked yesterday from the Arabia. The Neghileh will be disinfected, and submitted to observation until the result of the bacteriological examination is made known.

A later telegram informs us that the Neghileh has been released. This indicates that the autopsy and bacteriological examination have removed all suspicion of the case being one of cholera, as otherwise the Neghileh would not have been allowed to proceed on her way.

CARLTON HOTEL.

BULKELEY (near Alexandria.)

RAMLEY'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.

PATRONISED BY THE ELITE.

Full Pension from 7 P.M. to 4 P.M. Visitors from Cairo alight at Mid-Gaber station.

2446-2452-2453 C. AGUILINA, Proprietor.

Anglo-American Nile Steamer.

HOTEL COMPANY.

RIVER TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO.

Three Sailings a Week.

Agents at Alexandria:—

ALEXANDRIA BONDERS WAREHOUSE CO. 18

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

NEWS FROM PROFESSOR TURNER.

We have received the following most interesting communication from Professor H. H. Turner, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford and head of the Helios Mission:—

I gladly respond to your invitation to say something of our preparations for observing the total eclipse of the Sun on August 30, if only for the reason that it gives me an opportunity of acknowledging most gratefully the kind assistance we have received, and are receiving, on every hand. Captain Lyons, and the officers of the Survey Department, have taken over, from the moment of arrival, countless details, which may indeed be small matters for them to arrange, but which would nevertheless have given strange, ignorant of Arabic, very considerable trouble. Captain Lyons himself came the long hot journey to Assouan with us, merely in order to make sure that we were comfortably placed, and he has left here two of his assistants, Mr. Keeling and Mr. Dickenson, to smooth our way from day to day. The railway administration have very generously allowed the expeditions free use of their lines—a concession which is indeed welcome to a scientific expedition trying to make a small gain go as far as possible. We have been very courteously treated by the Antiquities Department, as will presently appear. Finally the managers of the Savoy Hotel are being kind to us in numerous ways, allowing us to convert empty rooms into dark rooms or store rooms, and to take various liberties with their spacious grounds in the way of building pens, and littering the place with tents and packing cases. We are in fact very well off indeed: this is now my sixth eclipse expedition, and I have never been better treated.

But these are perhaps not exactly the things you want to know, though they naturally occupy a prominent position in our minds. You probably wish to know who we are, and what we are going to do. Three expeditions have taken up their quarters here: Russian, American, and British. Dr. Dobinski from Pawlowsk will make magnetic observations, to see whether, when the sun's light is out off, any magnetic influence is also screened. The Antiquities Department have kindly allowed him the use of a commodious tomb for the purpose, and he is conveying his apparatus thither, where it will be free from tremors and disturbing magnetic influences. The other two Russians, Mr. Okoultchikoff and Mr. Baikoff, will take photographs of the eclipsed Sun, and observe the times of contact.

The American expedition is working in concert with two other expeditions, all subsidised by Mr. Crocker of San Francisco, one of which is in Labrador, and the other in Spain. All three are provided with a sort of battery of four telescopes, which parcel out among them the field of view all round the eclipsed Sun, and will photograph it, in the hope of picking up a new planet nearer the Sun than Mercury. Such planets have been looked for before without success, but that is no reason why they should not be found this time. Besides this battery, Mr. Hussey has brought with him a telescope 40 feet long, duplicated in Labrador. These telescopes will photograph the corona with a view to detecting changes. The eclipse occurs in Labrador two and a half hours before it reaches us in Assouan, and in this interval there may have been changes in the corona, which will be detected on comparing the Labrador with the Assouan pictures. But since we know from previous experience that the changes if any, will be very slight and difficult to detect, it is advisable to take the pictures with precisely similar instruments in order that no spurious differences may be introduced by a difference in the instrument. Professor Hussey and Professor West of Beyrout are busily setting up this apparatus on the west shore, and are well satisfied with the progress made.

As regards ourselves, Mr. Bellamy and I represent one of five expeditions organised by a joint committee of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society. The Committee is not merely summoned for a particular eclipse, but is a permanent one for the management of observations of all eclipses. It was initiated in 1893 and sent out two expeditions in that year, three in 1896, four in 1898, and one in 1901. Under the auspices of this committee different investigators have taken up particular pieces of work, and carried them out at successive eclipses. My own particular work has been to measure the brightness of the corona at different distances from the Sun's centre (it falls off in brightness very rapidly) and to measure also how much of the light is reflected light, or in technical terms, radially polarised light. The measurements are made on the photographs after we get them home, but naturally the photographs must be taken in particular ways, which means careful adjustment beforehand. Since 1896 the British expeditions have constantly adopted the plan of reflecting the coronal light into fixed telescopes by means of a mirror driven by clock-work, and called a coelostat. The arrangement has been found very convenient and has been adopted by others also. The telescopes being fixed, it is possible to arrange the various apparatus to a nicety on fixed tables, and when it is put in good adjustment, to screw it down firmly in readiness for the critical moment. Our coelostats are mounted; we are about to set up the cameras and telescopes; and at present hope to be fully ready in very good time.

A few days before the eclipse we expect an important addition to our party. Mr. J. H. Reynolds of Birmingham is presenting to the Helwan Observatory a large reflecting telescope, which ought to do great things in this

NOTES FROM PORT SAID.

THE NORWEGIAN WRECK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Port Said, Wednesday.

The affairs of the Congo, which now lies behind the coal islands with watchmen on board, have, I understand, been finally agreed. Her owners and underwriters have agreed to pay the Canal Company a sum which reimburses them for their expenses during her raising. It is not yet decided as to what is to become of the vessel ultimately, but it is generally thought that she is to be broken up in one of the south European ports.

RUSSIAN HOSPITAL SHIP.

The Russian hospital ship Kostroma, which arrived here yesterday with a number of the sick and wounded from the Aurora (which now lies interned in Manila) on board, left for Sevastopol at 10 a.m. to-day. She was beautifully fitted up, and had a staff of female nurses, together with several orthodox priests on board, though, like a very large number of Russian vessels, she was extremely dirty and ill-kept.

S.S. MACEDONIA.

The Macedonia, which I noted as being on fire here some time back, having completed the discharge and re-embarkation of the coal, has, to-day, sailed for her original destination. The damage to her hull is next to nothing, I understand.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

JAMES—PACKER.

The marriage took place on Thursday afternoon at St. Andrew's Church, Prestwold, Loughborough, of Captain the Hon. Cuthbert James, assistant-director of the Personnel and Accounts Department, Ministry of the Interior, and second son of Lord Northbourne, and Miss Florence Marion Packer, daughter of Mr. Hussey Packer and Lady Alice Packer, of Prestwold Hall, Loughborough. The bridesmaids were Miss Sybil Alice Packer, Lady Isabel Woodhouse, Miss Dorothy James, Miss Eleanor Whitridge, Miss Joan Whitridge, and Miss Joan Radcliffe. Mr. Hussey Packer gave his daughter away, and the bridegroom was supported by Mr. H. A. Bops as best man. The reception, held by Lady Alice Packer at Prestwold Hall, Loughborough, was very largely attended. Afterwards Captain the Hon. and Mrs. Cuthbert James left for St. Nicholas, Richmond, Yorkshire, where they will spend their honeymoon. The presents were numerous and costly.

ESBEEKIEH GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lt-Col. C. J. Markham and officers, the band of the 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles will perform the following programme of music at the Ezbekieh Gardens to-morrow (Friday) evening, commencing at 9 o'clock.

1. March—Convivial—O'Hara.
2. Overture—Tancrède—Rossini.
3. Serenade—Moszkowski.
4. Selection—The Pirates of Penzance—Sullivan.
5. Valse—Donnan Weller—Ivanovic.
6. Selection (No. 1)—Il Trovatore (by desire)—Verdi.
7. Polonaise—Mazouk—Faust.
8. Ocho-walk—The Brooklyn (by desire)—Thurman.

Regimental March—Khedivial Anthem.

God Save the King.

THOMAS BERRY, Bandmaster.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes mail boat Senegal, which left Alexandria for Marseilles last Friday, arrived there yesterday morning at one o'clock.

beautiful climate. He has made a great part of the telescope himself, and is bringing it out to set up at Helwan. But he is also hoping first to observe the eclipse either with the Helwan telescope or with a much bigger one, 180 feet in length. Mr. Reynolds is a busy man, and when I left England he could not say whether his scanty leisure would allow him to get ready the 120 foot telescope in time; but we expect him on the Orient liner Oroya about a week before the eclipse, and one reason for getting our own apparatus ready in good time is that we may be able to give him all the help possible in setting up one or other of his big instruments.

A total eclipse is one of the most impressive natural phenomena which it is possible to witness, and I would urge all who can to take the opportunity of seeing it on August 30, as opportunities are extremely rare. At the same time perhaps I may, without risk of misunderstanding, make a request to any visitors to Assouan; which is that they will show their consideration by leaving the astronomers as much alone as possible. We have anxious work to do, and a mistake cannot be rectified afterwards. Visitors will reap no advantage by being near any of us—the eclipse can be seen from any place for miles round Assouan, which has a view of the western horizon—and we might just be distracted at the important time by the presence of strangers. It will be real kindness to leave us alone, and we have found so universal a desire in Egypt to help as much as possible that I feel sure I may make this request without offence.

SPORT AND 1

EGYPT & LONDON COUNTY.

The following are the full scores in the match between Egypt and London County played on the Crystal Palace ground on the 9th and 10th inst.

LONDON COUNTY.

1st Innings.	
P. G. Gale, c Warner, b Dalgleish...	2
C.T.A. Wilkinson, c Biggs, b Dalgleish...	37
H. L. Mathews, c Hopkins, b Haines...	10
R. M. Bell, b MacLaren...	26
W. G. Grace, c and b Biggs...	47
J. D. Gillespie, c Sub, b MacLaren...	35
Muroh, c Dalgleish, b MacLaren...	0
A. Marshall, not out...	87
T. Camels, c Collins, b Biggs...	27
Barnes, c Potter, b MacLaren...	7
Smith, absent...	-
Extras, b 11, lb 3, w 1, n-b...	15
Total...	293

2nd Innings.

P. G. Gale, c MacLaren, b Stedman...	66
C.T.A. Wilkinson, c Potter, b Stedman...	27
H. L. Mathews, lb w, b Ryan...	13
R. M. Bell, not out...	38
J. D. Gillespie, b MacLaren...	1
T. Camels, b Biggs...	5
W. G. Grace...	-
Muroh...	-
A. Marshall...	did not bat...
Barnes...	-
Smith...	-
Extras, b 2, lb 2, w 1, n-b...	5
Total...	154

EGYPT.

1st Innings.	
J. R. Collins, c Matthews, b Grace...	9
Capt. Potter, c Matthews, b Bell...	25
Capt. Biggs, c Bell, b Grace...	22
A. J. H. Haines, c Wilkinson, b Grace...	18
G. Scott-Dalgleish, c and b Grace...	0
J. C. MacLaren, c Matthews, b Grace...	29
K. C. Hopkins, not out...	21
C. W. C. Warner, b Bell...	13
G. R. Ryan, b Grace...	19
D. C. Stedman, c Smith, b Bell...	0
B. F. Woods, did not bat...	-
Extras, b 3, lb 2, w 1, n-b...	5
Total...	161

2nd Innings.

J. R. Collins, c Gillespie, b Wilkin...	38
Capt. Potter, not out...	8
A. J. H. Haines, not out...	58
G. Scott-Dalgleish, c Matthews, b Wilkin...	4
Capt. Biggs...	-
J. C. MacLaren...	-
K. C. Hopkins...	-
C. W. C. Warner...	did not bat...
G. R. Ryan...	-
D. C. Stedman...	-
B. F. Woods...	-
Extras, b 5, lb 2, w 1, n-b...	8
Total...	116

KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA.

The following are the results of yesterday's racing:—

Boat.	Start.	Finish.	Sailed by.
Minnie	3.31.15	4.58.15	N. W. de Courcy
Tier-el Mina	3.33.00	5.01.17	Capt. Borg
Celtic	3.37.15	5.03.57	Evans
Coot	3.34.06	5.04.17	Sgt. Curwen
Sans Pareille	3.40.12	5.05.57	H. de Toulon
Leman	3.41.35	5.06.37	Mr. de Plantin
Banabee	3.45.08	5.06.47	T. McClure

CLASS II.

Jessica	3.55.23	5.27.55	Grafton Bay
Akraba	3.56.18	5.29.57	Sgt. Phillips
Mear	4.07.15	5.31.00	Oct. Phillips
Calypso	4.12.10	5.36.12	D. Warner
Catalaya	3.56.25	5.36.55	M. P. Hutchinson

The wind was fresh from the N.W. The two winning boats Minnie and Jessica seemed to have it all their own way. The Catalaya unfortunately fouled the yard of a sailing brig at anchor with her top sail and gave up the race.

AUGUST SKYE MEETING.

The following is the programme of music to be played at the August Skye Meeting on Saturday afternoon:—

1. March—Unter den Friedensbäumen—V on Blon
2. Overture—La Fille du Régiment—Donizetti
3. Selection—Rip Van Winkle—Planquette
4. Valse—Sar les Flots Bleus—Fahrbach
5. Selection—L Lombardi—Verdi
6. Song—Adieu Marie—Adams
7. Andantino—La Légende—Bahr
8. Selection—H.M.S. Pinacker—Sullivan
9. Gavotte—Wedding Bell—Rimmer
10. Polka—Pavillon—Piorce

Khedivial Anthem

God Save the King.

S. Dora, Bandmaster.

2nd Dora, Bandmaster.

ARISTON AERATED WATERS

Guaranteed Purest.

ALEXANDRIA: 7, Rue de la Poste.

CAIRO: 1, Rue de la Poste.

WINDSOR HOTEL Restaurant.

Table d'Hôte Luncheon & Dinner.

LES BAINS DE MER

OPINION DE M. ZOULO

S'il est une contrée où la nécessité des bains de mer se fait vivement sentir, c'est le littoral de la Méditerranée et en particulier l'Egypte. A Alexandrie les bains ne sont pas seulement indispensables au point de vue hygiénique, ils le sont encore comme lieu de distraction et de promenade.

Les personnages influents qui ont pris l'habitude des villégiatures européennes ne semblent pas se douter que la masse de la population demeure privée par leur faute de tout ce qui dans un pays chaud peut rendre l'existence tolérable.

Jusqu'en 1900 il y avait cinq bains de mer à Alexandrie, un au Port-Vieux (Gabbari) et quatre au Port-Est. En dépit des forts loyers perçus par le Gouvernement, les entrepreneurs n'hésitaient pas à s'engager parce qu'ils y trouvaient leur compte ainsi que le public, les prix étant modérés et les pauvres pouvant entrer gratuitement. Depuis la création des quais, en 1900, le Gouvernement a fait démolir les bains sans accorder aux propriétaires un centime d'indemnité, il en a même empêché la reconstruction ailleurs par tous les moyens en son pouvoir.

Le public est donc obligé de se baigner sur la plage au premier endroit venu, au milieu des rasses et des courants. C'est ce qui occasionne les accidents que nous avons fréquemment à déplorer, car jamais, pendant les cinquante ans que les bains de mer ont fonctionné au Port-Est, il n'y a eu de noyades dans ces bains.

Les deux établissements du Mex et de San Stefano sont impraticables pour la masse à cause de la dépense et de la distance. Et, cependant, malgré la demande, malgré les capitaux qui abondent, il ne se présente personne pour exploiter quelque établissement du même genre en un lieu plus rapproché: c'est que l'emplacement fait défaut et que le Gouvernement met tant d'obstacles et impose de telles conditions qu'il est impossible à un entrepreneur de se lancer dans une pareille aventure.

Le Gouvernement et la Municipalité devraient encourager ces entreprises, ils devraient même leur payer une subvention, comme aux théâtres. Au lieu de cela, à peine une demande est-elle formulée, que toutes les administrations se mettent sur pied pour combattre le projet, tant et si bien que le solliciteur lassé envoie tout au diable.

M. Zoulo insiste sur le manque d'emplacement convenable au Port-Est, depuis que le quai a été construit. Impossible, en effet, d'y installer des bains, la profondeur de l'eau étant de trois mètres et les rasses d'une extrême violence. Il ne sera pas non plus toléré par les services sanitaires qu'un établissement de bains sur la plage où se déversera le collecteur général, c'est-à-dire de Sileh à l'Ibrahimieh.

A ce propos, M. Zoulo trouve que les déversoirs de Kait Bay et de Sileh sont d'un choix malencontreux. Celui de Sileh en particulier devra être supprimé, parce qu'il constituerait une monstruosité en face du quartier superbe qui va se construire de Chabty à l'Ibrahimieh. Celui de Kait Bay devra disparaître pour des motifs analogues; et par la force même des choses l'opinion constamment soutenue par M. Zoulo d'un seul déversoir au Port Adda est appelée à triompher un jour ou l'autre.

Il existe un autre moyen de tout arranger pour le mieux, c'est de construire un petit brise-lames isolé de 200 mètres, à 150 mètres de distance de la côte. A l'abri de ce môle on pourra créer des bains et toutes sortes d'établissements de plaisance. Le Gouvernement ne doit pas se laisser effrayer par la dépense. Des particuliers, moyennant quelques privilèges, sont prêts à l'exécuter pour 20,000 livres.

Six mois suffisent pour la jetée des blocs et on aurait des bains l'année prochaine. En résumé, il faut au plus tôt supprimer les deux déversoirs de Kait Bay et de Sileh pour les remplacer par un seul au Port Adda ou bien construire un port d'abri.

C'est au nom de la population de la ville d'Alexandrie dont il s'honore de défendre les intérêts au sein de la Commission Municipale que M. Zoulo réclame l'appui du Gouvernement pour l'exécution de ces projets.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.

Le paquebot-poste El Kahira, de la Khedivial Mail, part hier pour Pirée, Smyrne, Metelin, Dardanelles et Constantinople, avait à bord:

LL. EE. Attah Bey Mohamed, Khalil Bey Ibrahim, Abdel Kerim Bey Alaily, Abdalla Bey Cheouti, Abdel Hamid Bey Ahmed, M. et Mme Geo. Capimelis, M. et Mme A. Baisis et famille, M. et Mme Denizio Valianakis et famille, M. et Mme N. Vergopoulos et famille, M. Kariton, Dr. Louis Conde, Milto Siaritch, W. Vlamos, C. Loverdo, A. N. Strathopoulos, D. T. Rossi, M. Slock, Ch. Diamandis, Geo. Voinicos, A. Antonello, N. Weiss, E. Crearas, Henri Kirschen, L. Camilleri, A. Hadjios, Aristofant Costomiris, A. Olivieri, Demetrio Costantelli, Panayotti Capimelis, Charles Derendinger, Siegfried Baumann, Mmes Etienne Delta, A. Poppa, Rouiller Bey et enfant, Papadopoulos, Tembe et enfant, Calacris, Miles Fraser, Vitorina, Dubois, E. Bally, A. Psychos, Polyxeni, Eftimia Trimbali, N. Papadopoulos, et 104 passagers de 8me classe.

NOTICE

A Mechanical Engineer, provided with first class certificates and who has spent ten years in England and ten years in Greece, as director of a large workshop of mechanical constructions, seeks employment. Address No. 26, 289 "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 26366-2-1

CHRONIQUE THEATRALE

THEATRE ALHAMBRA

CYRANO DE BERGERAC

Le public Alexandrin a montré hier qu'il avait à admirer les belles choses. Il est allé en masse à l'Alhambra assister à la représentation de "Cyrano de Bergerac", poème héroïque dont la verve chevaleresque fait le continuel et éloquent succès.

Les Alexandrins ont montré par leur enthousiasme aux tirades éloquentes de Cyrano qu'ils n'étaient pas uniquement fascinés par les valeurs et le coton, mais qu'ils avaient eux aussi, une âme chevaleresque en communion avec les braves.

Il faut dire que la troupe possède un artiste incomparable au personnage de M. Maggi. C'est un acteur de pur sang qui sait faire courir dans l'auditoire la frisson de l'admiration et tenir suspendu à ses lèvres le regard fasciné des connaisseurs. Le rôle écorçant de Cyrano, ses tirades sonores, son brio et ses rapides évolutions, tout a été rendu par M. Maggi avec un art parfait et sans fatigue apparente. La voix forte, le timbre clair et agréable, la prononciation nette et le geste facile, tout contribue à faire de cet acteur un des meilleurs qui soient passés jusqu'ici à Alexandrie.

Que dire du reste de l'exécution? Y a-t-il dans la pièce un autre rôle que celui de Cyrano? Bien que tous les autres soient plus ou moins effacés, signalons, cependant, M. A. Crochi qui a été excellent dans le rôle du Comte de Guiche, M. Valenti dans celui de Ragueneau et Mme Dalla Guardia dans celui de Roxane.

L'ensemble de l'exécution a été réussi, mais encore une fois le principal honneur revient à M. Maggi.

Ce soir, on donne "le Contrôleur des Wagons-Lits", comédie de Bisson.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

A part un millier de Nungovich, deux mille Estates et quelques centaines d'Upper Egypt Hotels, le calme a été parfait durant toute la matinée.

La baisse continue: la Banque Nationale fléchit de 27 1/4 à 27 3/16 l'ancienne et de 27 3/16 à 27 5/32 la nouvelle, les Markets de 24 1/2 à 24, la Delta Light de 13 1/8 à 13, et les Privileges Tramways de 160 à 159.

Par contre, la Nungovich monte de 10 3/16 à 10 1/4, l'Alexandria Water de 15 à 15 1/16 et les Eaux du Caire de 1160 à 1165.

On offre l'Agricole à 13 31/32, la Banque d'Athènes à 127, l'Investment à 11 1/32, et la Salt and Soda à 35/3.

L'ensemble du marché est faible avec tendance à la baisse.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

16 août
Anzio; 15 j. 3/4, vap. ital. Beppino P., cap. E. Cawela, ton. 184, à Luxardo.
Gnap; 18 j. 3/4, vap. suéd. Ymer, cap. Bigren, ton. 2142, à Barber & Son.
Gravosa; 4 j. 3/4, vap. aut. Bitinia, cap. Cameranovich, ton. 1965, à Giurassovich.
Mensie et Port-Said; 19 h., vap. ang. Minieh, cap. Damir, ton. 2106, à la Khedivial Mail.
Smyrne et Candie; 2 j., vap. hell. Athènes, cap. Catramatos, ton. 399, à Kechayas.
Liverpool; 15 j., vap. ang. Flavian, cap. Smaridge, ton. 1387, à Tanvaco.

17 août

Beyrouth et Port-Said; vap. franç. Camugli, ton. 2266, aux Messageries Maritimes.

DEPARTS

16 août
Pirée et Odessa; vap. russe Tzaritz, cap. Roller.
Brindisi et Trieste; vap. aut. Thalia, cap. Ivancich.
Pirée et Constantinople; vap. ang. El Kahira, cap. Pneumatics.
Saline; vap. ang. Woodbridge, cap. Borman, sur lest.

EGYPTIAN TRUST & INVESTMENT, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Directors of the Egyptian Trust and Investment, Ltd., beg to inform shareholders that a further batch of Bearer Warrants has arrived.

Notice is hereby given that it is essential that shareholders should exchange their letters of allotment at once for either Share Warrants to Bearer or Nominative Certificates.

Applications should be sent direct to the Company's offices No. 6, Rue de l'Antienne Bourse.

Alexandria, 17th August, 1905.

26341-3-1

EGYPTIAN TRUST & INVESTMENT, LIMITED.

AVIS

La Direction Générale de l'Egyptian Trust and Investment Ltd., a l'honneur de prévenir Messieurs les Actionnaires qu'un autre envoi d'actions de notre Société libérées au porteur est arrivé. Il est absolument nécessaire pour Messieurs les Actionnaires d'échanger leurs lettres de répartition le plus tôt possible soit en titres libérés au porteur soit en Certificats nominatifs. Les demandes devront être faites aux Bureaux de la Compagnie, N. 6, Rue de l'Antienne Bourse.

Alexandria, le 17 Août 1905.

26341-3-1

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN

251^{me} TIRAGE
DES OBLIGATIONS 3 o/o A LOTS
EMISSION 1886

Le No. 142,539 est remboursable par 50,000 francs.

Les vingt-cinq numéros suivants sont remboursables par 1,000 francs:

9,412	92,529	216,056	267,527
25,681	98,310	220,179	237,953
57,540	124,305	231,355	305,706
75,299	141,199	237,174	330,985
83,405	153,301	238,886	388,022
85,531	197,764	242,693	359,523

875,768

30^{me} TIRAGE
DES OBLIGATIONS 3 o/o A LOTS
EMISSION 1903

Le No. 506,635 est remboursable par 50,000 francs.

Les vingt-cinq numéros suivants sont remboursables par 1,000 francs:

436,965	481,203	568,319	687,480
446,100	490,164	571,937	711,585
458,197	513,756	596,469	713,708
469,355	530,932	603,176	715,767
470,903	538,983	619,139	766,516
473,097	540,969	664,013	794,493

799,391

Le paiement des lots sera effectué à partir du 1er Septembre 1905.

En Egypte (au pair):
Au Caire: au Siège Social.
A Alexandrie: au Crédit Lyonnais.En Europe:
(au change du jour sur Paris)
A Constantinople: au Crédit Lyonnais.
A Genève: à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

A Bâle: chez Messieurs Rudolf Kaufmann & Cie.

A Evian: à la Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque.

26,888-1

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

Shares	Imperial Ottoman Bank	—
Est. 13 1/2	Nat. Bank of Egypt	—
27 1/2	do do	New 27 5/32
Fos. 425	National Bank of Greece	—
L.E. 1/2	Banque Industrielle	—
Fos. 818	Crédit Foncier Egyptien	9750
Lottery Bonds	—	816
Est. 13 31/32	Agricultural Bank	—
Fos. 127	Bank of Athens	—
Est. 1 11/32	Egypt. Investment Co.	—
9 1/2	Land Bank of Egypt	85

LAND, &c.

Fos. 900 — Agric. Indust. Egypt. — 520

Fond. 950

L.E. 40 1/2 Bahara Company — 5 1/2

Est. 2 1/2 Egypt. Delta Land Co. — 5

Wardan Estate Coy. — 5

Land & Mortgage — 5

28 — New Delta Sanieh Fond. 179

Corporation of Western Egypt — 1 1/2

32/ — New Egyptian Co. — 31/32

Egypt. Estates Ltd. — 31/32

COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL

Est. 30 — Alexand. Bonded Stores — 4 1/2

25/32 Anglo-Egypt. Spinning Co. —

25 — Bourse Khediviale —

75 — pref. Cairo Sawage Transport Ord. 60

Fos. 221 — ex Cr. Brewery Alex. Fond. 130

123 — do do 6 % Debts. 500

Sh. 5/3 — do do Cairo Fond. 65

24/ — do do Markets — 100

35/3 — do do Salt and Soda Fond. —

Fos. 75 — Gimenta d'Egypte — 18

Est. 7 1/2 Egypt. Trust & Invest. 19/32

10 — Kait-el-Zayat Cot. Coy. 100 1/2

36 1/2 — Nungovich Hotels — 100 1/2

25 1/2 — Soc. Pressage et Dépôts 102

Société Presses Libres 102

NAVIGATION & WATER WORKS

Est. 5 1/2 Anglo-American Nile &c. Co. 98

4 1/2 Khedivial Mail S.S. &c. Co. Fonds. 21/6

15 1/2 Alex. Water Company 1150

Fos. 1165 Cairo Water Coy. Fonds. 1150

Est. 7 1/2 Tanta Water Co. Fonds. —

RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS

Est. 13 — Delta Light — 97

10 — Delta Light Def. — 13 1/2

Fos. 157 — Fayoum — —

27 — Kenah-Assouan — —

Fos. 159 — Alexandria Trams — 490

do do Fonds. 338

Est. 7 1/2 Ranzleb Railway — —

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.B.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour août

tal. 15 1/4 à —; plus bas pour août

15 1/8 à —.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour

août P.T. 55 20/40 à —; plus bas pour

août 55 5/40 à —.

Remarques (De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton.—Les dépêches plus ou moins à la hausse de New York, les bruits de brouillards apparus à l'intérieur chez nous et l'avant-garde de Liverpool, qui a paru exaltante, ont les trois motifs qui ont raffermi le marché et l'ont fait clore en hausse sur toute la ligne.

Transactions assez nombreuses.

Graines de coton.—Très peu d'affaires, mais les dispositions générales du marché ont servi à soutenir les cours.

Péves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khediviale, le 16 août 1905.

COTONS

Cotons de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 15 1/8 Livraison Août

14 7/16 " Novembre

14 7/16 " Janvier

14 9/16 " Mars

Marché calme

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 448

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 12h. 45 p.m.)

Tal. 15 1/32 Livraison Août

14 13/32 " Novembre

14 13/32 " Janvier

14 17/32 " Mars

Marché calme

MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

17 août 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 16 août: Soutenus

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good

Fair et Good: Sans changement

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good

Fair et Good: Sans changement

ABASSI

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans changement

LANNOVICH

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, coton: Calme

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 521 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 267

Graines de coton.—Calme

Disponible

Ticket

Mit-Afif—54

Haute-Egypte—52 1/2

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

Bia—Fermes

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices on Friday, August 11, 1905.

Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,227,685

Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ar. 3,612,842

Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ar. 3,612,842

Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ar. 3,612,842

Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ar. 3,612,842

Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ar. 3,612,842

Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ar. 3,612,842

Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ar. 3,612,842

Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ar. 3,612,842

Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ar. 3,612,842

Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ar. 3,612,842

Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ar. 3,612,842

Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ar. 3,612,842

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS
OF WAR IN JAPAN.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT.

In a recent number of the "Rusa," which has been suppressed for one month owing to its plain-spokenness, M. Palet gives the following description of his tour in Japan:

"I visited the Russian captives in Japan for the first time in May, 1904, after the battle of Kien-chen, when the Japanese were not so confident as they became later. They had made ready only one place for receiving the captured Russians, that was at Matsuyama; but as that place soon became too small for its purpose other depots were prepared. I visited the chief of these at Himatsi, Osaka, Hamadera, Nagoya, Poyaschi, and Shizuka, or Suraga. After the Mukden battle many more depots were established, and the Russians were sent even to the northernmost parts of Japan. From my own knowledge, I can say that the total number of Russian prisoners now in Japan is no less than 70,000. Most of them are lodged in special barracks under surveillance, while the officers, especially when they are numerous, are lodged in temples and schools. The largest and finest camp is that near Hamadera, between Osaka and Wakayama. In a bewitching suburb, dwellings have been erected for 20,000 prisoners in a space of two square miles, and on exactly the same lines as if the dwellings were to be used by the Japanese themselves. The higher officers have separate rooms; the under officers live in small groups, while the private soldiers are quartered in large rooms. Three months ago some new regulations gave the Russian officers more liberty on their word of honor. They can live in private houses, which they hire, and they enjoy perfect liberty of action, with the exception that they may neither carry arms, nor send away letters that have not been censored. All the same, they are looked after closely. The prisoners did not complain greatly of their food. A few of them told me they would like to have only more bread and less rice. With meat four times a week, and plenty of fish and vegetables, there are always enough victuals. All drinkables are allowed, except champagne and cognac. On my first visit I was struck by the wretched, torn clothing of the prisoners. However, matters have been improved greatly since then. By the advice of M. Tassier, the energetic French Consul, lessons in health and cleanliness were given to the Russians, and then clothing and linen were distributed. Such of them as are tailors and shoemakers work for their comrades, and the men look much better."

"The most terrible punishment felt by the prisoners is the ennui that comes from absence of distraction, and the enforced inactivity. The Japanese recognised this at once, and tried to remedy it by setting the men to work on public works at a small rate of pay. The attempt came to nought, for after a few days the Russians left the work, which reminded them too forcibly of hard-labour at home among the convicts. Many of the prisoners begged me to send them books and cards, but I was told that the Japanese authorities will not allow Russian, French, and German books and newspapers to be circulated among the prisoners."

"With regard to the attitude of the Japanese people to the prisoners of war, I must here give Russia's enemy every credit. The people are correct and courteous to a degree to the captured Russians. I saw frequently great crowds of prisoners being marched along before a crowd of onlookers, but I never heard one single reviling or hostile word; even the shouts of "Banzai" are heard only when the Japanese troops set out for the war, and never when Russian captives are brought in. The wounded Russians enjoy especially the kindly attention of the Japanese people, not only the ambulance-men and the sisters of the Red Cross, but also the coolies and dock-labourers, are very friendly to the wounded and the Russian sick and wounded, are tended in a way that is beyond all praise. Atrocious deeds on the part of the conqueror have never been committed. Unpleasant scenes occurred only on the arrival of the Russian officers from Port Arthur, for they had been allowed by the terms of the surrender to wear their swords. The Japanese thought that such a permission ought to vanish as soon as the officers reached the place at which they were to be confined. The Russians did not share that view; they refused to give up their swords, many of them broke them across their knees, while from others the swords had to be taken by force. There was more trouble with the prisoners. The Russians belonging to the Northern Army and the sailors behaved most admirably, and they observed their discipline and obeyed their officers even in captivity; but the men from Port Arthur would recognise no authority; they had suffered greatly and were overwrought, while their leaders were divided; even in captivity the generals from Port Arthur displayed their mutual hatred and jealousy. To this day there are on the one side the followers of Gen. Stoesel, with Gen. Fook at their head, on the other side there are Stoesel's opponents, headed by Gen. Smirnov. So strong is the party feeling, that as soon as the Russians reached Nagasaki the Japanese had to separate them into two camps. The supporters of the capitulation were lodged with Gen. Fook in a Buddhist temple on the east, while the rest of the party was lodged in a temple on the west side of the place. Neither party would speak with the other, nor would they exchange greetings; the rear-admiral kept himself aloof from either party."

"Many of the Russian officers try to find some harmless distraction. Thus, Prince F.,

an elderly colonel, has taken up the breeding of nightingales. As I passed through Hamadera the colonel was in great grief, for one of his best nightingales was dead. The man from whom the bird had been bought was called in to see the patient; his opinion was that the nightingale was dying from a surfeit of too rich food. The Prince keeps up the customs of 'high life' while he is a prisoner. He clothes himself thrice daily; in the morning he wears his uniform, in the afternoon he wears a frock coat, and at evening he appears in a dress suit, even when he is alone. Many of the prisoners display marvellous zeal in studying Japanese. Besides the special Japanese office set apart for the Russian prisoners, the French Government, at the request of Russia, has also opened a 'Bureau.'"

In reproducing M. Palet's description, the "Rusa" remarks that although it contains some interesting details concerning the life of the captured Russians, yet that the general tone is far more optimistic than are the descriptions sent home by the captives, which have appeared in the Russian Press. Still, the general verdict of such travellers as have seen the conditions under which the Russian prisoners are living in captivity on Japanese soil is that the treatment accorded to the Russians in every way could not be better. At least, the prisoners are not allowed to die of hunger, and that would have been their fate had they not been captured."

A JAPANESE TURTLE FARM.

HOW THE YOUNG ARE RAISED.

In a paper read before the last International Congress of Arts and Sciences, held at St. Louis, K. Mitakuri, professor of zoology in the Imperial University, Tokio, gave some interesting facts concerning the raising of aquatic animals and plants. To the United States he gave the credit of being the leader in bold scientific efforts to replenish old fishing grounds and to create new ones; but Japan, with its twenty thousand miles of coastline, its bays and estuaries, inlets and straits, with its rich fauna of marine organisms everywhere, with its dense population subsisting largely upon vegetables and fish, is peculiarly adapted to the culture of sea life, and it need hardly occasion surprise to learn that oyster raising of Hiroshima and the algae culture of Tokio Bay are well established industries and have been carried on for hundreds of years."

The place occupied by the diamond back terrapin in America and by the green turtle in England is taken by the "suppon," or snapping turtle, in Japan, but the Japanese people has the advantage over his brothers in other lands in that he has no fear of the supply of his favorite aquatic delicacy being exhausted, thanks to the successful efforts of Mr. Hattori, whose farms have been brought to so high a state of perfection that he is able to turn out tens of thousands of turtles every year. The farm belonging to this family lies near Tokio, and was originally reclaimed from the sea. Apart from his occupation as farmer the father of the present Hattori found the collecting or selling of river fish to be a profitable undertaking, and, almost two-thirds of a century ago he conceived the idea of cultivating "suppon," although no definite action was taken for many years. In 1866 the first large turtle was caught, and from that time additions were made until, in 1874, the number had reached fifty. One of the first difficulties presenting itself was the unnatural appetite of the adults for their young, making it necessary to protect the latter from their parents. Under these conditions the present system of cultivation was gradually evolved."

In general appearance a turtle farm consists of a number of rectangular ponds, the larger ones having an area of from 25,000 to 50,000 square feet, and a depth not exceeding three feet, a plank wall being constructed around the outside to prevent the escape of the captives. Three or four feet of slope above the water, surrounded by a shelf reaching back to the wall, affords the turtles an opportunity to come out of the water if they desire. The bottom of the pond is covered with soft, dark mud, several inches thick, where the "suppon" may retire to pass the winter. One of the largest of the ponds is reserved for breeding. The newly hatched first year and second year turtles must also have ponds of their own. The female parent deposits her eggs in a hole which she has dug in the bank above the water line, the number varying from seventeen up to twenty-eight or more. The time required for hatching is about sixty days, although it may vary twenty days either way. The period of egg deposition extends from late in May to the middle of August. One of the most important problems in turtle farming is that of food supply, the chief dependence being placed on "shiofuki" shells, dried fish scraps, silkworm pupae and boiled wheat grains. It has been demonstrated that the turtles thrive best in ponds where carp and eels are kept, the reason being, presumably, that these fish keep the water stirred up, and the turtle, being exceedingly timid, is not disposed to venture out in perfectly clear water in search of food."

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER
BREMEN.

YEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY
B.E.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Men
age of certain good connoisseurs.

Beck & Co. are the only ones who have the right to use the name of Beck & Co. in the city of Bremen.

Many of the Russian officers try to find some harmless distraction. Thus, Prince F.,

ENGLISH COAL IN RUSSIA.

IMPORT STATISTICS.

Of late years the question of using Russian instead of English coal in the Baltic provinces of Russia has often been discussed, and a considerable amount of light has been thrown upon the subject. The imports of foreign coal and coke have increased considerably during the last ten years. In the year 1894 the aggregate imports to the Baltic ports of Russia of coal and coke amounted to 106,650,000 poods (1,706,400 tons), against 145,210,000 poods (2,323,360 tons) in 1903, whilst the figure for 1899 heads the list with 180,290,000 poods (2,884,640 tons). Of the imports during 1903, 96,700,000 poods (1,547,300 tons) went to St. Petersburg, 28,100,000 poods (449,600 tons) to Riga, 9,700,000 poods (155,200 tons) to Liban, and 7,010,000 poods (112,160 tons) to Revel. Only a very small portion of these imports go to the interior; in the year 1902, for instance, only 13,000,000 poods (208,000 tons). A competition on the part of the Russian coal with English is only possible in the North-Western part of Russia, when Russian coal can be delivered at a price no dearer than English and provided the railways in question have a sufficient capacity to handle such big quantities. It has been suggested that by building the requisite additional railways and by reducing the minimum railway freight for coal from 1/125 kopek per pood-verst to 1/150 kopek per pood-verst, South Russian coal (of other kinds there can be no question) might be able to compete with English coal in North Western Russia. Another expert holds that the total railway freight from the Donetz basin to the Baltic ports should not exceed 8 1/2 kopeks per pood (10s. 6d. per ton); but in order to bring the carriage down to this figure, the rate would have to be reduced to 1/200 kopek per pood-verst, of which, however, there can be no question, inasmuch as a tariff of even 1/150 kopek leaves a loss to the railway, or in any case no profit. The plan of building a separate railway for the transport of coal from Slawjansk to St. Petersburg does not seem to find much favor. From the town of Charkow it has been suggested to carry South Russian coal from the port of Mariupol to the Baltic ports by vessel. The price of Donetz coal is calculated at 15 1/2 to 16 1/2 kopeks per pood at Riga, made up by a price of 6 kopeks for the coal at the mine, 7 kopeks for the ship's freight, and 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 kopeks for the railway freight as far as Mariupol, and the harbour dues at Riga, with which does the port of Riga cannot dispense when English coal is being superseded by Russian. The people interested in the coal industry would certainly have to find their own vessels; and it would also be necessary to deepen the Mariupol Harbour and the passage at Kertash to 24 ft. A fleet of twenty coal ships, of 5,000 tons, would suffice for the conveying of 150,000,000 poods (2,400,000 tons) of coal annually. As return freights, corn and timber might be taken from the Baltic ports. The great variety in the quality of the South Russian coal has also been pointed out, and that the consumer could have any quality he liked. There is coal in the Donetz district which not only equals, but even surpasses, Cardiff coal. From other sides grave doubts have been expressed as to the South Russian coal being able to stand the transport without crumbling to pieces, and as to the possibility of the output being able to accommodate itself to the demand; besides, there exists no classification whatever of South Russian coal. It has also been urged that the construction of a Cherson-Riga canal will be the only way of making Donetz coal take the place of English, and that under existing circumstances the industry of North Western Russia must fall back upon English coal. Of peat briquettes or peat ookes there can be no serious question, generally speaking. The experts have, however, agreed that in principle it is possible to let South Russian coal take the place of English coal in North Western Russia, and some preparatory work has been decided upon, including the ascertaining of what different kinds of English coal are used in those parts.—"Engineering."

A STORY OF A TICKET.

An exciting contest for the first ticket issued took place at the recent opening of the Jungfrau railway which runs from the Scheidegg to the Mer de Glace. Amongst the numerous German, English, and American competitors, two were especially conspicuous, relates the "Mittebner Nachrichten"—a stout Saxon and a lanky American. These two managed to fight their way to the front, and long before the booking-office opened they each had an elbow on the ledge in front of the aperture, the Saxon brandishing a twenty-franc piece, the American a note for five hundred francs. When the office opened, both hands were thrust in, and two simultaneous demands for a ticket to the Mer de Glace were heard. The bewildered booking clerk, finding it easier to give change for twenty francs than for five hundred, served the Saxon first, and the American retired with a furious countenance, exclaiming (we quote textually) "Damned! That is very stupid!" An Englishman who had been a placid spectator of the struggle now approached the victor. After a short conversation to the mutual accompaniment of the clink of gold, the Saxon handed over his prize. Our countryman placed the ticket carefully in his letter-case, turned his back on the Jungfrau, and marched back to his hotel with the remark (again we quote the English as given): "Is good, is very good for my cabinet! A curiosity first class!"

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 15th November 1905. All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division. The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Khartoum-el-Nil, Cairo.
B. NATHAN & Co.
Chief Agents for Alexandria.
A. V. THOMSON,
Secretary for Egypt.

THE WASTE OF SHIPPING.

The annual return of vessels totally lost and condemned, just issued by Lloyd's Register, shows that the waste of shipping during the past year was 807 vessels, of 738,145 tons, excluding all vessels of less than 100 tons. This is about the average of the preceding ten years, but shows an increase on some recent years, due entirely to losses during the war. On studying the details of the vessels lost, we find that about 30 of the steamers were either blown up or sunk in connection with the operations at Port Arthur, so that if this abnormal condition is eliminated, there is no diminution in the steady decrease in the proportion of waste to the total tonnage owned.

The list of losses includes 334 steamers, of 519,879 tons, which is 34,000 tons more than in 1903, and 104,000 tons more than in 1902; but the percentage of steamers lost during the five years ending with 1903 is considerably less than those erased from the register during the previous quinquennial period. In sailing ships the year's losses number 463 vessels, of 225,266 tons—the lowest for many years; but it should be remembered that the total fleet of sailing ships is a steadily diminishing quantity. In the case of steamers, the proportion of losses to vessels owned was during the past year, 1.87 tons, as compared with 1.81 tons in the previous quinquennial period, and 2.17 tons in the five years from 1894 to 1898. As regards sailing ships the proportion of loss in the past year was 3.74 per 100 tons owned, as compared with 8.61 tons in the preceding quinquennial period, and 4.81 tons in the five years ending 1898. This proportion, it must be granted, is a very favorable one, perhaps too favorable for shipbuilders, and it is still more satisfactory when it is noted that on an average 200 vessels, of 143,000 tons, about one fifth of the total tonnage, represent vessels broken up.

During the past year the tonnage of vessels broken up and condemned made up nearly one-fourth of the total, but it should be stated that of this 133,477 tons were demolished voluntarily, only 10,000 tons being broken up owing to stress of weather. This, indeed, may be said to be characteristic of the practice in recent years. Wrecks, which means vessels stranded, &c., caused the loss of more than half the total amount of the tonnage removed—namely, 339,028 tons. Collision is the next most general cause of loss, especially in the case of steamers, the proportion being 10.8 per cent. of the total; while in the case of sailing ships abandonment at sea accounts for 10.2 per cent.

We have given the percentage on total loss, and it is, perhaps, interesting to note that in the case of steamers Britain's loss rate is only 1.19 tons per 100 tons owned, and in the case of sailing ships, 2.35 per cent. of sailing tonnage owned. If we take other nations owning more than 1,000,000 tons—namely, Germany, United States, Norway, France, Italy, and the British Colonies—we find that the average percentage of loss in steamers is 1.66, and in sailing ships 3.81, so that Britain occupies in this respect a very favorable position. With a fleet of 15,391,000 tons of steam and sailing vessels, the percentage of tonnage lost is 1.30, whereas Germany, with only 3,369,890 tons, has a percentage of 1.47; the United States, with 2,590,000 tons, a percentage of 2.09; France, with a fleet only a little more than one tenth that of Britain—namely, 1,693,366 tons—has a percentage loss of 1.33; Norway, with 1,717,654 tons, a percentage loss of 2.19; and Italy, with 1,187,566 tons, a percentage loss of 2.52. Generally, it may be said that the proportion of loss is higher in the case of sailing ships than with steamers, Norway topping the list with 4.33 per cent.; Spain coming next with 4.35; France, 2.09; United States, 3; Sweden, 2.94; Russia, 2.86; Italy, 2.62; Austria-Hungary, 2.37; Britain, 2.33; and Denmark, 1.63 per cent.—"Engineering."

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE
CONSTANTINOPLE BOMB AFFAIR.

The "Petite République" publishes a letter from Constantinople written by a person whose rank at the Palace has permitted him to examine the secret report on the recent bomb explosion after the Salamlik.

This person says that the document affirms that the attempt on the Sultan's life was made by a Mussulman Turk well acquainted with the minute details of the ceremonial of the Sultan's weekly visit to the Hamidie Mosque. He was a secret agent of the Palace, and was in the official livery when he threw the bomb. He formed part of the corps of naval officers who are now and then called upon to mount guard when the Sultan is going abroad. It is not at present known how he secured this post of honor in the Palace. His body was discovered a short distance from the hole made by the explosion of the infernal machine. At his lodgings papers showing that he was an ex-electrician who had graduated from the Hilki naval school were found.

The name of Rechad, the heir presumptive to the throne, is mentioned in these letters in connection with the future of Turkey, and the accession of a liberal Sultan.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	" 8	" 16	" 24
Every 10 words, } beyond 30. . . .	" 2	" 4	" 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged for advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free.

GARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

AMERICAN
REFRIGERATORS \$4 to \$20. — DESKS, \$5 to \$25.
TYPEWRITERS \$5 to \$20.
SEWING MACHINES \$5 to \$15.
IN STOCK AT
THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
7, OLD HOUSE-STREET, SU-SOOK BUILDINGS,
ALEXANDRIA.

ARABIC LESSONS given by an Egyptian tutor to Europeans. Apply M. Shafik, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 25888.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—The best public Advertising sites in Alexandria belong to G. Vestri & Co., Advt. Agents, St. Catherine's Square. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch. 25642-31-12-905

APPLY for French, Italian, Arabic, German, to the Berlitz Schools, Alexandria (36, Rue de l'Eglise Copte); Cairo (Sharia Kamel). Most rapid method Trial lesson free. Evening classes at Alexandria, P.T. 60 per month. 25069-80-94-905

A GRAND SALE of the entire stock of groceries, wines, and spirits at wholesale prices, will be held at the Alexandria Stores, Borman & Co., during the week, owing to the space being required for the extension of the tailoring and furnishing departments. Cash only. 26326-6-4

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5, 29, No. 7, 211, W.T. Bismans, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Address, Post Office Box 35. 80-9-905a

MAGASINS VICTORIA have secured premises 3 doors from Droguerie Fischer, Rue Sesostris, and intend holding a cash CLEARANCE SALE of general stock until September 8. Good bargains in all departments. 26314-6-4

ON DEMANDE un secrétaire comptable, pour Hôtel de 80 chambres. Il faut savoir plusieurs langues; l'anglais et le français sont de rigueur. S'adresser au N° 26339, Bureau de l'Egyptian Gazette. 26339-2-1

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS want immediately one experienced condenser engineer for Suakin. Apply to Agent, Sudan Government Railways, 4, Cleopatra Street, Alexandria. 26331-3-3

WANTED a good Typist (Yost Machine), who knows English and French thoroughly. Good prospects for competent man. Apply P.O. Box 54, Cairo. 26340-3-1

UNPARALLELED FOR QUALITY AND CONDITION.

HALL'S "BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND.

Guinness's T.B. HALL & CO. Bass's Foreign India

TRADE MARK.

Extra "THE BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND Pale Stout ALE & STOUT. Ale.

Light Sparkling Pale Ale.

Sole Importers: T. B. HALL & Co., Ltd. 70-72, North Street, Liverpool.

Sole Importers for Egypt and the Sudan: G. MARCUS & Co. ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO and TANIS.

DAVIES
BRYAN
& Co.

Continental Hotel Buildings
CAIRO.

St. David's Buildings,
ALEXANDRIA,
and 35-37 Noble Street
LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors,
Drapers
and Outfitters.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES:

COMPRESSED CANE TRUNKS;
SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND
TRUNKS.
GLADSTONE & KIT BAGS.
SUIT CASES, BUGS, &c.

ATHLETIC GOODS:

A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING
Slazenger's Doherty
"E.G.M." Demon.
AND
Ayre's Central
Strung Racquets.

TENNIS BALLS
FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.

BOOTS & SHOES.

All the newest shapes in the best
English makes:—

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOT AT £1
A SPECIALITY.

Owing to the increased business
in this Department a new Show-
room has been fitted up where better
attention can be given to Customers.

CLOTHS:

The largest Stock in Egypt of
Cloths of the best British Man-
ufacture:

TROPICAL TWEEDS,
FLANNELS, DRILLS,
&c., &c.

All garments cut by experienced
English cutters. Fit and style guar-
anteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The newest Shades in
Crepe de Chine Ties.
Cellular, Oxford, Zephyr
Shirts and Pyjamas in great
variety.

Special Attention paid to Shirts
Made to Measure.

HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING
IN THE BEST MAKES.
PANAMA, STRAW, & FELT HATS
CORK & FITH HELMETS.
CAPS.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT, SPECIALLY
CHEAP PRICES.

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHEETS,
AND PILLOW CASES.
FLANNELLETTES, VITELLAS AND
CEYLON FLANNELS.

SOAP, PERFUMERY,
RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES,
STUDS, MIRRORS (HAND & WALLING)
FOUNTAIN PENS, &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co.,
Cairo & Alexandria.

